NEW MORE HERALD SCHOOL AFRIL & 1961 - WITH BUFFLEHRING

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMBNTS THIS EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place, -Iralian OPERA-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - FOOL'S REVENCE. WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway .- PURE COLD WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Junion.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -- IRISH EMIGRANT-

NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery -- Fasnon Ser-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Ticken of Leave Wo-

EARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. -- Pour Glants, Two Dwarps, Albinos, What Is It, Ac., at all bours. Aprino Sta. on Spirit of Brauty-At Sand 7% P. M.

BRYANTS MINSTERLS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Ethnorian Scrus, Dances, Bublesques, &c.—Ruy WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Ermiopian Fonds, Lances, &c. - African Camille.

-COOPER INSTITUTE-MISS Ruma WERB'S LECTURE. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -BALLETS. PANTONIMES, BUILLESQUES, AC. -OLD GRANNY GREENS

BROADWAY AMPRITHEATRE, 485 Broadway. - Gra-

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. - PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS. Afternoon and Evening

HOPE CHAPEL 718 Prontway - Sternoscorticox on Milhor of Universe, and Twenty seventh Street Gross. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. Ull 10 P. M.

BOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. New York, Tuesday, April 5. 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be hand. ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WERELY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

General Grant left Fortress Monroe on Sunday morning, on the steamer City of Albany, and arrived in Washington yesterday, where he was actively engaged in the War Department, preparing for his future movements He goes to the front to-day.

Seven days continuous rain has left the camps roads in Virginia in a frightful condition. It will take The spring campaign will thus be thrown into the summer. Some dissatisfaction is said to exist in the Potemac army among the officers of the extinguished corps. A few of them were put under arrest, and this checked the insu-

The robet Commissioner Colonel Guld and Captain Hatch returned to their flag of truce boat on James river on Saturday, en route for Richmond. A perfect understanding was come to between Colonel Ould and General Butler, whereby the exchange of prisoners will be here. after conducted hoporably and humanely.

The terrific storm which has been raging on the coast for some days pearly caused the loss of several New York soldiers (450 men) returning from furlough on the steamer Fairbaven, which was driven ashere at Capo Henry on the 1st last. All the troops were saved after muca difficulty. They belonged principally to the Staty. minth, Eighty eighth and Muetleth regiments New York

At latest advices from Rentucky and Tennessee Genecal Porrest was at Jackson, Tenn. General Chalmers, with twenty five hundred rebels, was at Grand Junction. bundred of the Sixth Tonnessee cavalry, had a sight with fitteen hundred rebel cavalry-probably a part of Mo-Colleugh's force-near Somerville, Tenn., on Wednesday net, and that our troops, after contenting the field for mearly four hours, had to fall back. leaving seventy-five men and three officers in the hands of the robels, either killed or wounded. No extensive raid of the enemy into

Kontucky is anticipated by the anthorities of Lonfeville. EUROPEAN NEWS

The steamships City of London, Reels and Tentonia from Queenttown and Southampton respectively, reached this port, and the Hibernian, from Londonderry, arrived at Portland, Me., during yesterday. By these arrivals we have European news to the 25th of March -f. or days

ing. The Dunca were introched in Vredericia, a very strongly fortified town in North Jutland. Fredericia is termed the " Mailer City" of Denmark: for, although it has been frequently attacked by the Germans and other enemies of the kingdom, it has never been taken. The Corman Allies have besieged it, but abandoned the andersaking on the 25th of March.

A map of the city and defences of Fredericia is pobligned in the Brzate this morning. We also given bisseries and onter times of defence.

Inc Prussians continued to bombard the Danish postt on at Duppel. It was said that the city of Rambury was nitting out a steam flotilis for the protection of its own interests at sea during the war, and that the vessels would be placed under the command of the Austrian Admiral. Austria and Prussia conscuted to the plan of biage of a peace conference without any tixed basis but Derivary refused to entertain the proposition for a conference unions an armistice was first pureed

Four very swilt steamers, built of steel, were reads to start from Livergool in order to attempt to run the Ame rican blockade. The London Time states that these wil he no Furopean intervention.

Maximilian was to assume the title of Properor of Mexine on Easter Sanday, and set out for the Capitol of the empire early is April. He will open diplomatic relations ith the United States, and oberve a strict centrality towards the rebel confederacy. General Woll was ap French steam frigate Dryade left Cherbourg for Vers Over, having on board about two hundred Merican officers, recently prisoners of war in France, who have been liberated after having given their adhesion to the new government. The sameunt and terms of a loan for Mexico were still agitated in financial circles in London

The bealth of the Pope and Improved. Gartbald had wailed from Caprers for England. He was to receive a brilliant reception to London.

Hungary was still uneasy towards a revolution The national government of Poland had prepared at an

pear to the nations of Europe.

The Earl of Aberdsen and Lord Ashburton were dead, are the Dake of Newcastle had had a very serious attack

Compain closed in London on the 24th of March at 51% a 91 14

the Liverpool cotton market closed flat and frequisi on the 24th of March, with prices unchanged from a de elsee experience! the previous day. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, with unchanged rates. Provisions to

CONGRESS

to the Senate yesterday a resolution that the Commitsee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the neutrality laws as to make them reciprocal to each government, extending entire neutrality to those which return the same, and so others the exact measure of soutrailly which that bad barwin.

extend to us, was adopted. The Military Committee reported adversely on the House bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department, with amendments. A bill catabilishing a Bureau of Emuscipation was reported, and ordered to be printed. The Sonate recently called upon the Secretary of War for an order of General Dix to Provost Marshal Dedge, relative to the Maryland election of 1861, and the Secretary responds that no such document is known to the officers or the department, nor has it been found in its archives. A bill was reported appropriating five millions of dollars for the satisfaction of claims for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, and appointing a commission to adjudicate said cialms. The House bill authorising entistments in rebel-lious districts was taken up, and Messes. Grimes and Trumbull made speeches against it, white Messes. Sher man and Wilson spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, then made a speech in favor of prohibiting slavery by an amendment of the constitution. After th transaction of some unimportant business the Schate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, resolutions calling for information as to the amount and disposition of the commutation money received from drafted men, and as to the number of colored regiments in the service. als as to the number of persons arrested for pelitical offences, were laid on the table. The Secretary of War was called on for a statement of the number of men who have entered the army since March, 1861, and the quota of each State ported a joint resolution declaring that "the Congress the United States is unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are maifferent speciators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchial government erected on the rulus of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European Power." This was adopted unanimously—one hundred and nine members voting. An effort was made to have the resolution granting the use of the hall of the House to George Thompson, the English abolitionist, for a lecture, rescinded; but the House refused to entertain the proposition. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the National Bank act, but adjourned without concluding the subject

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced appropriating five millions of dollars for the enlargement to generate capacity of the Erie and Oswego canals. To ac complish the work in accordance with the plan proposed in this bill, the canals will have to be closed about the 1st of next November, and remain closed until about the 1st of June, 1865. A bill was also introduced requiring the Excise Commissioners to give bonds for the performance of their duties. The bill for the sale of the Staten Island Quarantine lands was recommitted, with instructions to have an amend ment inserted providing for the retention of four acres at the southeast corner of said lands, for ten porary boarding and landing purposes, offices, &c The bill amendatory of the Unsafe Buildings act for this city was ordered to a third reading. The amendments pro vide for the more complete inspection of buildings and prescribe the manner in which suits shall be prosec under the act. It was agreed to vote for Regents of the existing to that Board.

In the Assembly the bill prescribing the mode in which the votes of the soldiers in the fie'd shall be taken was under consideration for some time in Committee of the Whole. A few immaterial amendments were agreed to, and the bill was finally ordered to a third resding. Among the bills passed were those consolidating all the school laws of the State into one act, and to relieve from auction duties all sales for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The consideration of the bill appropriating \$880,000 for arming, equipping and uni-forming the State militia occupied a considerable portion of the day's session. It was finally laid over and made the special order for this afternoon. The bill providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals was reported to the House complete by the committee baving it in charge. The Senate's resolution calling on the national government to pay the \$100 bounty to re cruits in the two years regiments who were honorably discharged before the expiration of their two years' ser vice was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The great fair was thrown open to the public yesterday, and the event was marked by appropriate coremonies. In the atternoon a parade of regulars, militia regiments and volunteers, numbering eight thousand men, took place and was witnessed by about half a million of people, who o'clock in the evening the inaugural ceremonies took piece was crowded to its full capacity with speciators.

The annual election for State officers in Connections he republicans have carried the State by eight thoughted a pority-a considerable gain on the vote of last year. and of Aldertnen were without a querum yester

day, and adjocrated without doing any business. the Fair. The Court of Over and Terminer will not at until to morrow. All the other courts will be in session today, however, and it is expected that considerable business will be transacted.

The lammany Society held their monthly meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, Elijah F. Purdy, President. The session was short, and the business entirely routine.

The British ship Sultana, from Newport, Wales, with a cargo of coal; the brig Lizzle Blies, from hatanzas, with a cargo of sugar and metado, and the brig Hannah, last from Nasaau, with Spaulding & Rogers' circus company on board, and all bound to New York, were all wrecked during the late gate on the New Jersey beach, near Barne

The stock market was strong yesterday, and the rati-166, and the official price was fixed at 165 %, notwith standing which the premium rose to 167%. Government stock continued firm. Very little business was done in the afternoon, owing to the coleoration of the opening of

There was not a very active movement "down town yesterday, particularly in the after part of the day which was governily observed as a holiday. The Fair was the chief attraction. Merchandise was generally quiet, but firm. In petroleom there was an active spece letive movement, and prices advanced. On 'Change there was more movement. Shipping brands of State flow were be higher. Wheat was firm, but quiet. Corn and onts were without change. Provisions of all kinds were very firm, with a brisk demand for pork, both for present and future delivery. Whiskey was buoyant and ac tiva. Freights rather more active, but at extremely low

GOING TO EXAMINE THE NAVAL SITES IN THE West. -There is a growing feeling of indignation among the people, arising from the number of Congressmen absenting themselves from their seate, much to the delay and embarrasement of the public business. And now we learn from Washington that a party of Congressmen, with ladies, are about starting on a gallavanting excursion ont West, for the estensible purpose of examining proposed sites for a navy yard, but in reality to see the sights which always characterize similar Congressional sprees. This is all wrong, and tends to bring the whole business of the nation into contempt. What is wanted in a case like the present is a small committee, composed of practical men, who have knowledge-coastwise as well as inland-of what is required for the purposes of a navy yard. The West is bound to have a formidable internal naval depot of its own in time, and the sooner and the more practically the work is commenced, the more effectually and speedily will it be completed. A gallavanting excursion like the one suggested is more likely to retard than to facilitate the completion of such an important work.

SEDTEL'S LAST FAILURE.-Slidell, the rebel ambassador at Paris, was, from all accounts, regularly snubbed, and had the door slammed in his face, diplomatically speaking, in a late application for a confidential interview with the French Emperor's German Emperor of Mexico. This signifies that Napoleon is beginning to suspect that Slidell is a humbug, and that King Joff, upon any terms, would be a

The War in Europe-The Danes Successfully Resisting the Germans.

We bave four days later advices from Europe. They give us the important intelligence of the fallure of the Germans to take Fredericla, a town of North Jutland. The Danes were intrenched in that strong position. Fredericia is situated at the entrance of the Little Belt. In this fortified city, termed the "Maiden City" of Denmark, they were besieged by the Germans; but our latest news from the seat of war, dated the 25th ult, convey the announcement that the allied invaders had abandoned the slege. The Danes. inspired by their success, are increasing the strength of their defences. That the Allies have felt the effect of their non-success is evinced from the fact that rumors of a peaceful nature have gained ground. It is asserted that the Germans are willing to adhere to a conference, but that the Danes, as before, refuse unless they can obtain an armistice. The refusal is based on the assumption that a reliance upon the result of the conference might tend to lessen their defensive powers.

In London and Paris a belief that a peaceful solution of this affair was probable seemed to be gaining ground. The money markets in both these cities were more animated, which fact proves that the peace rumors were not without some foundation. Be that as it may, the results of a prolonged resistance on the part of the Danes would surely tend to peace. The Germans have, up to last accounts, been successful; but now that the key of the Danish defences is attacked the Germans fail. Finding the work before them more difficult than they were led to believe, the Allies will all the more readily agree to terms which may settle the question. It is not improbable that the Danes may thus obtain the desired armistice, and that diplomacy may yet settle the Holstein imbrog-

The English government, which, of course, feels how ignominiously it stands before Europe on this question, will do all in its power to obtain from the Germans an adbesion to a conference. The latter were willing to be represented at such a meeting from the first, but refused to suspend fighting during its deliberations. Now that on land and sea they have been repulsed, they may think better of this, and grant the armistice. This would give England a chance to take a leading position in the affair, and her people might be duped into the idea that the prestige of Great Britain is still great. France will only act in the matter when Napoleon sees that his interests are at stake. It is more than probable that he would prefer that the fighting should go on, that he might seize the moment to extend his frontier; but peace in Europe is desirable at this moment, lest the warlike feeling should spread and become unmanageable; and Napoleon is well aware that whenever he chooses he can flad a pretext for war with Germany, so that the Rhenish provinces may be seized by him. Knowing this, Napoleon, like England, would doubtless urge upon the Germans a peaceful termination of this Holstein quarrel-an event which would not surprise us should the Germans meet with more defeats. Much anxiety will be felt now as regards the result of the renewed attacks made by the Allies on the key of the Danish-Schleswig as well as the Jutland

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION-COPTON AND CONTRABANDS.-The formidable expedition of our land and naval forces, under Gen. Banks. up the Red river, supported by Gen. Steele's column from the north, will doubtless result in expelling the rebel detachments of Generals Price, Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor and others from the southern section of Arkansas and the northwestern counties of Louisiana into Texas. Whether they will next be followed up into Texas, and driven thence into Mexico, remains to be seen. We should judge, however, from the heaps of cotion already picked up by this expedition, equal in value to a million and a half of dollars, that this famous Red river cotton country, in the single article of that great steple, will make this enterprise a very profitable one to the government, both in a financial and military view. The Red river planters, we are informed, as a rule, have neither been cajoled nor bullied into the folly of burning their cotton, but have exercised their power, influence and ingenuity in every way to save it, in order to turn it into money with the first opportunity. Some have been waiting for a chance of sending it off on the rebel route to the Rio Grande: but others have been waiting for "the Yankees." From the stores of these two classes we should not be surprised if Gen. Banks, on this Red river expedition, were to pick up forty or fifty thousand bales of cotton and half as many contrabanda

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM .-- It was Dean Swift. we believe, who said that the best test of a man's patriotism was the manner in which he met the calls of the taxgatherer. If the remark have any truth in it, how much more forcibly will it apply to the volunteer efforts now being made throughout the country in aid of the Sanitary Commission. By the difference in the amounts produced by the Sanitary Fairs that have already been held, we would be entitled to judge of the sincerity of those who are noislest in their professions of devotion to the Union. Take Boston, for instance, which is more than any other branch of the community responsible for the macrifices caused to it by the present unhappy struggle. All that it could eccomplish by its Sanitary Fair was the mising of a sum of \$145,000 -but little more than a fourth of what was obtained in Brooklyn, and from all appearances less than a teath of what will be produced by the New York Fair. The truth is, there is but very little genuine devotion to the Union amongst the Boston abolitionists. They are ever ready with their professions of loyalty and readiness to make sacrifices; but when it comes to performance they are always to be found in the background.

A Bab Show FOR PRACE Judge Linton Stephens -brother of Alexander H .- has roade a suggestion to the Georgia Legislature that peace propositions should be offered to the enemy after every rebel victory. Then there will be but a poor show for peace proposals emanating from the rebel side for some time to come: for General Grant will see that no propositions are offered conformably to Judge Stephens' suggestion while he commands the Union army.

Nor A Word. - The Lincoln organs have not word to say in answer to our statements that Old Abe is almost without a party in Congress. Why? Because they are afraid to touch this curious and damaging fact. It can-not be successfully denied, and it cannot be explained away

The Great Fair. The Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission was inaugurated

yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. For graphic and detailed accounts of all the proceedings, incidents and occurrences of the day, and for a description of the Fair i tself, we refer our readers to the very full and elaborate reports published in our news columns yesterday and this morning. So perfect a picture of so splendid a celebration -- so complete a record of such a great event-has seldom been seen in any other newspaper in the world.

The celebration was a grand success. Nature gave us fair weather in a double sense. The recent rains, kindly acting for the City Inspector, had cleaned the streets capitally. The bright sunshine and fresh, cool air made the parade equally enjoyable to those who marched and those who looked on. In accordance with Mayor Gunther's request, many of our citizens declared a general boliday. Those stores and offices which were not regularly closed were at least deserted by both clerks and customers after the hour of noon. Even the habitues of the Stock Exchange abandoned the service of Mammon after the first board, and devoted the rest of the day to the Fair. From almost every house the flag of freedom flashed brightly in the sun. Vast crowds of people lined Broadway on either side. The windows, from first floor to roof framed fair faces or fluttered with waving handkerchiefs. The musical thunders of half a bundred bands crashed melodiously. Thousands of regular and citizen soldiers, horse and foot, fully armed and equipped, joined in the largest and finest military procession ever seen in this city, and proved that the republic has not yet exhausted her armies. In the evening the Fair building was densely crowded. The display of articles was extremely fine. The speeches were eloquent and appropriate. The music was admirable. The whole inaugura-

tion was a triumph. But behind the crowds in uniform the crowds in the street, the crowds at the Fair building and the crowds outside, there were other crowds deeply interested in this most magnificent of modern charities. The entire civilized world takes part in this mammoth Fair. Our armies, composed of a million of the best men in the land, feel this celebration as a personal compliment to them. The relatives and friends of the soldiers, scattered over this broad continent, from cold Maine to the sunny South, from the storm-beaten shores of the Atlantic to the golden sands of the Pacific coast, cannot but be gratified by this signal manifestation of the love which the people bear their brave champions and defenders. In Europe, wherever Liberty has a friend, there the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair has a contributor or a well wisher. The artists of Paris and Germany send pictures and albums and quaint carvings. The humble woodcutters of Switzerland send specimens of their work. Poor women, dwelling among the Alps, send flowers and prayers. A few Englishmen, not yet infected with the prevalent Americanophobia, send gifts of various values, but all most valuable because of the sympathy of which they are the exponents. Even from Central America a costly donation has arrived, and thus the Sanitary Fair is the result of the world's contributions.

No words can do justice, however, to the generosity, the benevolence, the munificence of the citizens of our own metropolis and of the country around. Their charities during this war bave been unexampled in liberality. In the first year of the conflict we kept a list of the contributions to various benevolent purposes from the different sections of the country, and the amount of money realized was over fifty millions of dollars. A'most as many millions more must have escaped our record. Since then two years have passed. Our people have been heavily taxed. Enormous bounties have been paid for recruits. Call after call upon the hearts and purses of our citizens has been promptly and willingly met. Yet, when this series of Sanitary Fairs began, the masses gave their goods and money as cheerfully and open-handedly as if they had never given anything before-as if that were at once the first and the last demand. Now this Metropolitan Fair crowns the glorious work. and will be the most splendid and remuners. tive of them all. Such a succession of free will offerings is unexampled in history. During the Crimean war England produced a single Florence Nightingale, and the fame of her good deeds spread to the ends of the earth Hore all our wemen are Florence Nightingales. Every bamlet produces at least one-every large city a bundred. They may be found in our hespitals, ministering like angels to the victims of war, succoring the sick and comforting the wounded, relieving the distressed and bringing peace to the dying. In the Roman Cathelic church there is a religious sect called the Sisters of Charity, whose glorious lives justify their claim to the high title they adopt. But almost all our women, irrespective of sects or creeds or religions, are sisters of charity to our soldiers. There is no village so small that it has not an association of them, doing a modest but sublime work, and securing the blessing of God and of man. Indeed, we cannot conceive how any American, native or naturalized, at home or abroad, can refrain from some sort of participation, however humble, in the object to be accomplished by our Sankary Fair. But where all have done so well all deserve praise. Here and hereafter "they shall have their reward."

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WESTBER.-The Times-the Liucoln organ par excellence of this city-somewhat alarmed at the movements afoot for the postponement of the Republican National Convention, pleads carnestly against any postponement, on the ground that it could operate only to distract and divide the party, and embarrass the government in the great work of the war. This is a patriotic view of the subject; but it is shallow and fallacious. The republican elements opposed to Lincolu's re-election, in Congress and throughout the country, embrace a large proportion of the most intelligent, influential and honest men of the party. The idea prevails among them, too, that Honest Old Abe and his retainers have, by unfair means and crooked ways, pucked this convention which is to meet at Paltimore on the 7th of June, and hence this desire among the anti-Lincoln men for a postponement. They wish to bring the real opinions of the masses of their party to bear upon the convention, so that Mr. Lincoln shall not be thrust upon them by a snap judgment. We venture to say that if a postponement be re'ssed, and if Old Abe shall be naminated by this June Convention, instead of

uniting the loyal element of the country in his support, the experiment who a vide his own party into two irrepressible factions. Such are the signs of the times.

Good FOR GREEKEY-His exposures of the delinquencies of the present House of Representatives. We can tell him, however, that his labors for a reform in that quarter will be all in vain so long as he shrinks from exposing the blunders, the prodigalities, the shortcomings and the deficiencies of Old Abe. We must reform the administration before we can effect any substantial reforms in Congress.

WORK POR THE SANITARY FAIR.-There are forty thousand sick and disabled soldiers now in the military hospitals of the country-a number equal to the whole army of tittle Denmark.

THE ELECTIONS.

Success of the Union Ticket in Connec ticut-licavy Gains for the Repub-

Hartford county, with the exception of three towns, gives Buckingham 7,323, Seymour 6,501; a gain of nearly

Hartford county elects three Union Senators, a gain of wo over last year. New Haven county gives Buckingham about one hundred majority-a gain of over nine hundred over last year-Almost every town in the State yet heard from, give

Buckingham an increased majority over last year.

New Haves, April 4, 1864. New Haven elects two Union Representatives. The Senator from the Fourth district is elected. James S. Tayl r (Union) is elected Senator in the Eleventh district, and David B. Booth and Orrin Bonedict

(Union) were elected Representatives from Danbury.

Morris Tyler (Union) is elected Mayor by fifty majori ty, in a vote of 4.814. The whole city ticket has been carried by the Union men. THE LATEST.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4-Midnight. Tolland county complete gives Buckingham 2,144, Sey nour, 1,586 -a gain over last year of 172. The Senate will probably stand Union, 18; Democrat, 3.

The Legislature will be about three quarters Union. Buckingham's majority will be not far from seven HARTFORD, April 5-2 30 A. M. The indications now are that Buckingham will have

eight thousand majority in the State. NEW HAVEN, April 5-1:30 A.M. New Haven county shows a gain for Buckingham over his vote of last year of over 900, Hartford county nearly 800 and Windham county about 200.

Election at Princeton, N. J. -REPUBLICAN GAINS. PRINCETON, N. J., April 4, 1864. The election for borough officers took place to day. The

entire Union ticket was elected. Hezekiah Mount, for mayor, has thirty majority. Democratic majority last Election of the Radical Candidate for

Mayor of St. Louis.

Sr. Lous, April 4, 1864. Incomplete returns indicate the election of James S. Phomas, the radical candidate for Mayor, by from two thousand to two thousand five bundred majority. The

new council will have from four to six radical majority. Election and Riot at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Sr. Locis, April 4, 1884. At the election in Leavenworth, Joseph L. McDowell and his entire ticket were elected by from six hundred to eight hundred majority.

At noon, Mayor Anthony issued a proclamation closing

the polls, and calling on the citizens to assist him in preserving the peace. All of which was disregarded, and the voting continued. Rioting was indulged in to a con siderable exteni. Several persons, who were circulating Mayor Anthony's proclamation, were beaten with re volvers and driven from the polls.

The Leavenworth despatch says -At the election to day the polls were seized by a mob in the interest of McDowell, the copperhead candidate and Major Anthony and many of his friends were knocked down and brutally beaten. The City Marshai was as saulted and dangerously wounded. Armed men took possession of the polls early in the morning, and defied the city authorities. The military was called on by the Mayor to preserve order, but esistance was refused. General Davis, the district com mander, had issued orders that soldiers at the fort should not visit the city unless entitled to vote, but the order was openly violated. General Curtis is absent. Great excitement exists, and the best citizens denounce the ection as a farce and fraud. The copperheads are

blianf.

Despatches say that Authony tried to excite a mob, and closed the First and Fourch ward polis, but the people compeled him to open them again.

Italian Opera. If there were any who supposed that the fascination of he Metropolitan Fair would deplete the Academy of Music hast night they were disappointed. Robert le Diable proves too strong a temptation in our community. It is essen tially the popular opera of the season, and consequently t was enjoyed last night by a very large audience While almost arrequal excellence characterized the whole serformance, it would be difficult to particularize. second act, however, the grandest and most clessic in the

second act, however, the gradects and most clease in the opera, was linely rendered. Medori was superb, especially to the duo and the concluding trio. All the artists were in good voice, and sang with a great deal of expre. Brignoil was felly up to his best efferts. His voice was in excellent condition, and he seemed to feel it, and hence threw great power late his voic. Medori from first to last sang splondadly. The oscular salutation of Brignoil to the light footed and lighter drapped Mother Abbeas was a a pleasant entrode in the graveyard scene, and provoked some mirth in the sudience.

Hermanna custained his previous reputation well, and Lotti was even better than heretofore Miss librris was received with very cordial approbation. Sine gained courage as she progressed, and was heartly applauded. Indeed the opera throughout was received with year entitlelasm. The artists were called before the cartain at the end of each act. To flight we are to have Fauet, with Miss Kellegs and Mazzoleni on Wednesday Lucresia, and on Saturday evening Ione, for the banefit of Signor Mazzoleni. Meantime Lucia di Lammermoor will be given on Thursday evening at the Brookiyn Academy.

Winter Garden.

fact ulabt. Miss Avonia Jones made her first appear stice at this theatre in a new play, entitled Judith, th bughter of Merari, and had a warm reception, though not by any means so wa m a one as her merits would justify. Kirs Jones is already a great actress. She is entitled to take her place on a level with Edwin Booth, as his full peer in the histrienic art. Possessed of a fine stage presence, and of a voice whose rich quality and exquisite modelations would alone make the fortune of an artist, she gives in every movement and in every expression the evidence of that intense and earnest study which alone can make an actress perfect. Mereover, her abilities were seen test night under cortain disadvantages incident to the piece in which she made her appearance. In the flebrew story of Judith and Holofernes there is all the heroic lottiness of thought and the grant spirit of the ancient times. Holofernes was a noble kind of barbarian, and Judita a woman worthy to be taken as type of the women of her remarkable race. And it is saying a great deal for the play of Judith when we say that in it those two characters are drawn quite in the apirit of the ancient story, and are well sustained throughout. Some of the scenes in which they appear also are admirably written, and the fifth act of the play is judicable. Some of the scenes in which they appear also are admirably written, and the fifth act of the play is judicable and halfs and sweward pauses in it of despreaded of literary efforts. There are scenes in it of positive puerlitty, and it is freighted with a great deal more trash than any new play can carry. It must be despreaded to the act of the new than the sum of trash than any new play can carry. It must be despreaded to the act of the story, in this respect the hope in everytable in a first nicht; but in this respect the Miss Jones is already a great actress. She is

love."

Some bitches and halts and awkward pauses are perhaps newitable in a first night; but in this respect the performance last night was atrochous, and the play was given almost by instalments. An improvement in the fine management is quite as necessary as an improvement.

single management is quite as necessary as an improve-ment to the play.

Mr. Berron, who also made his first appearance has night, is a very good actor, and a valuable acquisition to the metropolitan boards.

COUNT JOANNE ON NAPOLEON AND THE FARNCH EMPIRE. The tration to be delivered to morrow evening at the Coper Institute, on the above subject, by the versatile, excentric and telepted individual who handled so piquantcocentric and telepted individual who handled so piquantly the codfish aristocracy of "the finb" the other night, promises to be mother rich treat. It is more of a monologie than a lecture, the historical characters introduced being imitated in all their pseuliarities of expression and style, and that with an effect which only personal sequinistance, close study and histrichic powers of a rare order can produce. Of course it will be delivered who must be delivered order on the course of his oration be well take a rapid review of the Mexican question, discoling the influences by which it has been made to sesure its present importance, and the characters of those who have figured in it. A Presidential vote the tendence of the characters of these who have figured in it. A Presidential vote by the audience will wind up the evening's ontertainment, which, from the programme above given, promises to be a very smusing and exciting one.

Personal Intelligence. The Rev. Dr. Bellows sailed yesterday in the

OPENING OF THE CREAT FAIR.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE bied, and the interchange of all the kindlier feet made the occasion as interesting as anything of kind that we have ever seen. It is uscless to prolong description where the theme is all the same. To day the good people of New York who were not at the opening will go to see the Fair for themselves, and that they will be well content there can be no doubt in any mind.

THE UNION SQUARE BUILDING.

Progress of the Inside Work-The Opening Expected to Take Place To-day-Scenes in Union Square Yesterday,

The auxiliary building of the Fair situated in Union square, opposite the Everett House, did not open yester-day, but, as stated by several of the ladies having management of the department, will throw open its deers at seven o'clock this evening. There will be excellent music and speeches on the occasion.

A visit to the interior of the building yesterday after-

noon showed rather effectively how energetically the vahe building. The decorations of the interior are now

Flags and ornaments of every description are being Flags and ornaments of every description are being bung up all around the walls, and this building promises to rival its sister one—Palace Garden—not in point of extent, but as regards taste and elegance of arrangement. The windows have nearly all received their painting devices. These are the arms of the abveral nations of the old continent. Undereath each, of the arms are the old continent. Undereath each, of the arms are the old continent. Undereath each, of the arms are the six o'clock last evening some half dozen windows were decorated, and when all are finished the appearance will be decidedly classic and tolling. The arms of Austria, Germany, Brigum, Ireland, Prussia, Bavaria, Great Britain, Poland and France already dock several of she windows. At night, when the building is brilliantly illuminated, as it no doubt will be, from the excellent arrangements which have been made in this matter, these decorations will present a beautiful appearance. The Children's Department, vestorday evening seemed to be the most fluished of the whole four departments into which the building is divided. It will be recollected that the other departments are the Music Hall, the Knickerbecker Kitchen and the International Department, Soveral of the booths are in readiness for the opening. The fronts of the counters are painted in red and white, while the tops are carpeted with a bine covering.

In the Knickerbecker Kitchen the ladies are also hard at work in fitting up the piace, so as to pressed to the public more novel and interesting specimens of "tye olden time" on the opening. The parlor was yesterday stream with all sorts of articles decidedly of a rather aged appearance. S. veral likenesses are also here, among which are those of Colonel Entigers and Rev. J. W. Livingston. There is also a Bible used by the immortal Washington himself. oung up all around the walls, and this building promise

booths, arranging their various articles, and performing other agreeable duties of that description. A number of booths are also ready for action in this room. The feuntain looks itself, and will add much to the mapy other attractions of this department.

Although this building did not take part in the inauguration coremonics yesterday, yet quite a large crowd was congregated in the square. This crowd was attracted thither by two inductionals—viz: to see the military parade which filed through Fourteenth street, and to examine the auxiliary building. There was much eathusiasm exhibited by this large crowd as the various regiments marched past, which occupied some considerable time, after which the people quietly dispersed. The Hastings Stand-Correction.

In our diagram of the Fair buildings on Fourteenth street we omitted the Hastings stand. The citizens of Prices of Admission.

The prices of admission to the Fair will be as follows Season tickets, admitting to all departments of the Fair on and after April 5, \$5.

Tickets for to day, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales, \$1.

Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 50 cents.

The same ticket admits to the Fourteenth street and Union square departments. Children under twelve will be admitted to either of the departments on payment of twenty five cents.

twonly five certs.

The above prices are announced for the first week; but the committee receive the right to change them from day to day, as circumstances may require.

Contributions for the Metropolitan Fair

WARRINGTON, April 4, 1864. The United States Bigister at Rome, General Kieg, writes that the Americans in Rome have made liberal contributions to the Metropolitan Fair for the Santary Commission about to be held in New York, and that tac people and Cardinal Antonelli have joined in the south-butions.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Rebel Generals-A Fight Reported at Somerville, do. Caro, April 8, 1884.

the following particulars of the movements of rebels:-General Chalmers, with a rebei force numbering twee

ty five hundred, is reported to have been at Grand June tion, Tenn., on the 29th ultime.

Other rebel forces were at Bollvar at the same date. General Forrest was at Trenton at the latest advices. Colonel Marah, about six hundred strong, had a fight near Somerville, Tennessae, on the 30th ultime, with about fifteen hundred rebei cavairy, supposed to be part of General McCutloch's command. themselves targely outnumbered, fell back, leaving fits or sixty killed and wounded in the hands of the rebels. A rebel surgeon is detained at Partucab, as a hostage

for P. E. Hood, captured and carried away from the hostaken prisoners at the hospital by the rebels at the same time, were kept too miles back of Paducah on the night of the battle, on damp ground, without shelter or fire, and marched off the pext day without food

There is no change in the Memphis coston market The steamer Jowess, from Memphis for Cincinnatt, has rrived here. She has five bandred and seventy-eight bales of couton. LOCISVILLE, Ry., April 5, 1964.

A special desputch fred Huntaville says that parties a guerillas on Thursday night pobed several houses, eighteen miles below that place, and siele a number of Generals McPherson and Logan drove them to the Tea-

The Nashville Pines mentions she capture on Thursday of the notorious guarilla Sam Moore, who has commit depredations in the vicinity of Pulseki, Athena and satur, for mouths past.

nessee river on Friday, but could use no rebals on the op

The passenger trains from Nashville are several boars behind time, detained in consequence of a freight train running off the track at Murfreesville this morning. The military authorities here have no apprel any extensive raid into Kentucky for the p

A Knozville despatch says: --General Stoneman has ad-ranced to Enti's Gap. The railroad and telegraph are to

been destroyed.

The trains on the Knoxville and Challanooga road ware detained on Saturday by rumors of a raid of two them sand rebel cavalry on Cleveland. The rumors proved us-

Interesting from Memphis. Forrest, at the last accounts, was at Jackson, Toom. apparently arranging to travel South.

Chalmers is reported to have a considerable force at

Grand Junction and Boliver. Grierson's cavalry is all out and will give Force In a fight near Semerville, Toun., Colonel Hurtz, of the Sixth Temescoe cavalry, reports a loss of three officers and seventy-five men killed, wounded and missing.

Advices from Vicinburg to the 20th report all quiet. There is no news from the Red river expedition. with their commands. PRESERVATION TO MR. TWEED .- On Saturday last the

friends of Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, residing in the Seventh ward, called upon blue at his residence, and presented him with a magnificent watch and chain, as a mark of their esteem and in honor of his forty-first birthday. At the same time his amiable lady was presented by the same tractice with a spleudid pair of diamond extrings. The presentative was made by Mr. Edward J. Shandley in a neat address, which was, of course, landsmost; responded to. Mr. Tweed was completely surprised, the whole arrangement having been carried out so privately that he had no knowledge of the affair until his castle was storned by his friends. The watch and chais, we understand, cost one thereard dulars; the carrians dwarbunded dollars. their esteem and in honor of his forty-first birthday. At